Northwestern States She hears the tramp of men mustering to the overthrow of her institutions. But she stands undismayed, condient by the the patriotic instincts of the American poolic; condient in the fraternal regard of the American poolic; condient in the fraternal regard of the American poolic; condient in the fraternal regard of the Northern friends; but more confident still in her own self respect and courage—for she will never submit to be wronged and degraded, nor live to see her institutions brought under ine ban of the government. She borrows the spirit of the mational song of England, her mother, and exclaims—

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter our enemies

And make them fall; (Amen.)

Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks—

On thee, O God, our eyes we fix—

God cave the State! (Loud applause.)

We must defeat this fierce sectional league, and save the government from their grasp. Why should the North be arrayed against the South; There is amplie room on this continent for the expansion and working of our systems of civilization—systems which are not conflicting, but which are admirably adapted to each other; for we consume your products, and we supply you with the material for your industry. Let the two systems work slice by a sie, the North is already powerful, and your population is rapidly increasing, by a steady stream of emigration which spreads all over your vast territory. In deal with them and crush them out. In the same way of emigration which spreads all over your rost territory. In deal with them and crush them out. In the same way of emigration which spreads all over your rost territory. In deal with them and crush them out. In the same way of emigration which spreads all over your rost territory. In deal with them and crush them out. In the same way of emigration which spreads all over your rost territory. In the same way of the governed with the man and the same way of the sa

tual dependence of one section upon another Reciprocal interests grow out of sar geographical position, creating a common bond to keep us a united people, if we should not wantanily and madly sever the ties by which we are bound to gether That we have reached a crisis in the history of our country, it seems to me, no one can be so wrifting blind as not to see. It is, in my judgment, an alarming, a fearful crisis. A bold, defaut, well organized, rampant, deminering party has sorous upon the political areas.

THE LETTERS.

destroy this Union, "What God had joined together, let no man put assunder." With sentiments of the highest regard.

GEO. R. CLAYTON.

LITTER PROM WASHINGTON BUST.

GENTIENEN—I have received your letter inviting me to attend the proposed Union meeting in the city of New York on the 17th instant. Other engagements, in the same patriotic cause, will put it out of my power to be present. I persuade myself that it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you of my earnest approval of the objects of the meeting. In the present crisis, patrix tism calls aloud upon all men of true national feeling to put aside minor differences and mere partisan prejudices in one noble, united effort to arrest the destructive progress of sectional strife, and avert the daagers which threaten the country from the mad endeavors of a geographical combination to obtain control of the government of the Union. With great regard, yours truly.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

THE EASTERN STAND. And the control of th soon cleared from off the platform, and the ro

November next to the support of the constitution and the laws. (Loud cheers.)

Narson Serirs was then introduced, amid the cheering of the crowd. The oppressions of Engiand, he said, which were endured by the feeble soluciae of America, led to the formation of the constitution, and the Union of the thirteen States, which was the germ of this mighty nation. (Cheers.) There was a party lately calling themselves Wide Awakes—the republican party—the tendency of whose principles was to break up the established institutions of this country; and the question for those present to night to decide was, whether it can be done. (Cries of 'No, no.") When the Union was formed all the States except one had negro slavery existing in them; and with that institution regulated our fathers formed the Union—a compromise Union—a Union that should protect and perpetuate the rights and institutions of all. (A volce.—'Good for Smith.'' Laughter.) It was a contract between those various communities under which our fathers mader which the atsteamen of those times said they could live in peace. And persons who were opposed to the principles of slavery in those days were nevertheless willing to adopt the proposition for Union which recognized that institution, provided they could live in peace. That was the sentiment of 1714. That was the sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, which is unjustly cited by the republicants to show that it was the spirit of that time that the negro was equal with the white man. But all institutions to show that it was the spirit of that time that the negro was equal with the white man. But all institutions which they misroressed, were never included to apply to the negro. It is unjust for the republican party to put such an erroneous construction upon it. All instruments should be interpreted according to their cotemporaneous bistory; and all those that there was no agitation about the negro. (Theren, and cries of 'Good.'') teaming the deference of the proposition of the Contract of the formation of the

A meeting was organized at Clinton Hall, and a number of speakers addressed the multitude from the balcony, among whom were Em P. Noaron, of the city of New York, who addressed the meeting as follows:—

Beyond all question, fellow citizens, the American people have devolved upon them, at each recurring Presidential election, political duties more dignified and more complicated than have ever before been imposed upon the people of any nation. To the people, under the forms of our national constitution, are submitted questions which relate to the welfare and destiny of a republic whose ferrituring event enough that of the largest expendence whose

the national government was formed in the confidence that both in its letter and spirit the constitutional compact would be observed in favor of even the weakest Southern State, without reference to the preponderance in population, however immense, of other States. Among the guarantees for the preservation of the people of the several States against the power of more majorities, the Supreme Court was organized, whose decisions were to be final upon all questions relating to the constitutional rights of the people and the States. Unhappily for us, my fellow citizens, their fraternal rights, which our fathern supposed they had so well granded are now endangered. A powerful party has

(Voices..." We will," "We will." "Go it.") This, fallow citizens, is the land of the free and the home of the brave. ("It is," yelled a crowd of juveniles, who were crowded around the stand. Another young democrat ininformed the speaker that the nether portion of re outer garment was visible, or in democratic phraseology, "Toe tail of your shirt is out." Another called out far "Three cheers for the Little Gant," which were given with great enthusiasm. Still another free American citizen requested the eloquent champion of democratic pridciples to "dry up;" while another gouerous democratinvited him to take another drunk. Fellow citizens, continued the orator, after partial silence was restored, I come here to night to address you is sehalf of Union and victory, in behalf of everything that was opposed to Lincoln, inconiusm, and every other d...—diam. "Good fellow," "Speak to us about whisky," "Can't you be sizy," "Go in, rall splitter," were some of the bried speeches of the populace, which, of course, with the constant booming of the cannon, the constant arrival of ward clubs, and the yelling and cheering of the promiscuous assemblage, rendered it impossible for the speaker to proceed.) The conductor was so great that he could not proceed for several minutes. At inservals he would say "Fellow citizens," but the democracy would not let him go any further. He made a last deeperate of fort to be heard, by appealing to his fellow citizens to lend him their cars. ("No we won't," abouted an indignant democrat. Loud calls were made for "Brady." The crowd was now getting impatient, and as they had exhausted the Toribs advocate.

Mr. Jous T. O'Flyns came forward and asked for three cheers for the Union, nothing but the Union. Be weet in for equality and justice, but excused himself from speaking, hoping they would take the will for the deed. While in for equality and justice, but excused himself from speaking, hoping they would take the will for the deed. While her speaker. He for the protion of the molitiude. A young m